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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 10, 1919, Temperature 81.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 81.

May 10, 1918, Temperature 70.

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The most economic Car on
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號十月五年九十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

日一十月四未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an
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BATHING CAPS.

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TEL. No. 338.

TO-DAY'S CABLE

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, May 7.
The silver market is steady.

DR. TO MING DEAD.

We regret to record the death of
Dr. To Ming at the residence of his
son, Dr. Coxson To.

The deceased gentleman was
educated in America where he spent
20 years in his younger days. He
has travelled extensively and qualified
in western medicine.

Dr. To's is a medical family. He
leaves a big family included in which
are Dr. Coxson To, Dr. Y. K. To, of
the Government Civil Hospital, Dr.
Herbert To, and Dr. T. C. To. The
two latter are dentists and Dr. T. C.
To is in Canton.

For the last 40 years Dr. To Ming
has been in Hongkong and Canton,
chiefly occupied with work in the
Mission and other hospitals in
Canton.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE CRUISERS.

ADMIRAL MET BY BRITISH GUARD OF HONOUR.

This morning three Japanese cruis-
ers, the *Iwata*, *Chitose*, and *Nitaka*,
arrived in harbour and exchanged
salutes with the local saluting bat-
teries.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Japa-
nese Admiral, Vice Admiral Chisaka,
landed at Blake Pier with the Japa-
nese Consul, the Flag Captain and the
Captains of the three warships.

They were met by a Guard of
Honour from the Manchester Regt.,
under the command of Captain Cohen.
The guard consisted of two subalterns
and 50 other ranks. As the Admiral
walked off Blake Pier the guard
presented arms, and later marched
away.

The Admiral was met by Mr R.
A. Ponsonby Fane, Major Cassel and
Lieut. G. W. Samson, A.D.C. to the
General Officer Commanding. Ad-
miral Chisaka drove to Government
House in the Governor's motor car,
with Mr. Ponsonby Fane and the
Japanese officers in another car.

The *China Mail* learns that the
Iwata and *Chitose* are cruising as a
detached squadron on a special
mission and the *Nitaka* joined them
before coming into harbour. The
latter is from the South Seas. The
Iwata is the Admiral's flagship.

During the stay of the ships here,
which will be till about May 13,
except the *Nitaka* which goes two
days earlier, the Japanese community
will fet the officers and men of the
warships. At some of the receptions
government, naval and military
officials will be invited.

The Japanese community intend
to give a succession of receptions in
honour of the warships while they
are here.

A CHINESE ELOPEMENT.

HUSBAND GOES TO JAIL.

The case was resumed before Mr.
R. E. Lindell this morning in which
a Chinese was charged with harbour-
ing a girl of seventeen without the
consent of her parents. The
juvenile in the case had eloped with
defendant and lived with him in No.
17 Shanghai street, for a considerable
length of time. Later the police locat-
ed her and her mother was promptly
notified.

Mr. D. J. Lewis of Messrs. Johnson
Stokes and Masters appearing for
accused informed the Magistrate that
the girl's mother had insisted on her
betrothal to a man from the country.
She was head over heels in love with
defendant and refused point blank
to have anything to do with her
mother's choice. On one occasion
she even attempted to com-
mit suicide. Later, defendant
apprised her of his being a
married man with children, and
offered to make her his concubine.
She accepted, and told him she had
got her mother's consent to their
union, which the mother stubbornly
denied. One day accused met the
irate mother of the girl and she asked
him to go with her to the
police station, where she brought
the charge against him.

Mr. W. Schofield appeared for the
S. C. A. and pointed out the length
of time defendant had kept the girl;
also that it was doubtful that the
mother had given her consent.

Mr. Lewis in pleading for leniency,
held that accused had acted fairly
and squarely throughout. He had
told the girl of his being a married
man, and had only accepted her into
his household when she said she had
got her mother's sanction to their
union. Mr. Lindell passed sentence
of six weeks' imprisonment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MORE PEACE TERMS.

The following are the remaining por-
tions of the summary of the Peace Terms
including a part of Section Three, which
did not come to hand until yesterday
afternoon.

SECTION TWO.

LONDON, May 10th.

PART BOUNDARIES REVERTED TO.
The boundaries of Germany are describ-
ed in two articles, one dealing with
Germany proper, and other with East
Prussia.

The boundary lines between the new
State of Poland and Germany and East
Prussia, respectively, and the new bound-
ary line between East Prussia and
Lithuania are described in detail in so
far as they are not left to be settled by
Boundary Commissions on the spot.

The boundary with Belgium follows the
line described in the later Section dealing
with Belgium.

The frontier with Luxembourg and with
Switzerland is that of August, 1914.

The frontier with France is that of
18th July, 1870, with a reservation regard-
ing the Saar.

The frontier with Austria is the same
as that of 3rd August, 1914, up to the
point where that of the new State of
Czechoslovakia begins.

The frontier between Germany and
Austria up to the point where the
State of Poland begins.

The boundary between Germany and
Denmark, and a portion of the boundary
between East Prussia and Poland remain
to be decided by the result of the pleb-
iscite.

SECTION THREE.

BERLIN.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation
of the Treaties of 1839, by which Belgium
was established as a Neutral State and
her frontiers, etc., fixed, and to agree in
advance to any Convention with which the
Allies may determine to replace them.

Germany is to recognize the full sov-
ereignty of Belgium over the contested
territory of Moresnet, and over part of
Prussian Moresnet, and is to renounce,
in favour of Belgium, all rights over
Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of
which are to be entitled within six
months, to protest against this change,
either in the whole or in part, the final
decision to be reserved to the League of
Nations.

The Commission is to settle the details
of the frontier, and various regulations
for individual changes of nationality are
laid down.

Territories acquired by Belgium will be
free of all obligations.

LUXEMBOURG.

Germany renounces her various Treaties
and Conventions with the Grand Duchy
of Luxembourg, and recognises that it
ceased to be part of German Zollverein
from 1st January last.

Germany renounces all rights of ex-
ploitation of railways, adheres to the
abrogation of its railway, and accepts
in advance any international agreements
as to it, reached by the Allied and the
Associated Powers.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

As subsequently provided in the Mil-
itary Section, Germany must not maintain
or construct any fortifications less than
50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.
In the above area, Germany may neither
maintain armed forces, either permanent
or temporary, nor hold any manoeuvres,
nor maintain any works for facilitating
mobilisation.

If the provisions of this Article are
violated, she shall be held to be in a
state of hostilities against the signa-
tories of the Treaty, and as intending to
disturb the world's peace.

By virtue of the Treaty, she must
respond to any request for an explanation
which the Council of the League of
Nations may address to her.

THE TOTAL OBLIGATION.

Germany further binds herself to re-
pay all sums borrowed by Belgium from
the Allies as a result of Germany's
violation of the Treaty of 1839 up to
November 11th, 1918, and for this pur-
pose will issue at once and hand over to
the Reparation Commission 5 per cent.
gold bonds falling due in 1928.

The total obligation of Germany to
pay as defined in the category of dan-
ages to be determined and notified to
her after a fair hearing, and not later
than May 1st, 1921, by an Inter-Allied
Reparation Commission.

At the same time, a schedule of pay-
ments to discharge the obligation within
30 years shall be presented. These pay-
ments are subject to postponement in
certain contingencies.

Germany irrevocably recognises the
full authority of this Commission, and
agrees to supply it with all the necessary
information, and to pass legislation to
effectuate its findings.

She further agrees to restore to the
Allies all cash and certain articles
which can be identified.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.

As an immediate step towards re-
stitution, Germany shall pay, within
two years, \$1,000,000,000 in either gold,
goods, ships or other specific forms of
payment, this sum being included in,
and not additional to, the first
\$1,000,000,000 bond issue referred to
below, with the understanding that the
certain expenses, such as those of the
Armies of Occupation and payments for
food and raw materials, may be deducted
at the discretion of the Allies.

In periodically estimating Germany's
capacity to pay, the Reparation Com-
mission shall examine Germany's system of
taxation.

Firstly, to the end that the sums for
reparation which Germany is required
to pay shall become a charge upon all
her revenues, prior to that for the service
or discharge of any domestic loan, and,
secondly, so as to satisfy itself that,
in general, the German scheme of tax-
ation is fully as heavy, proportionately,
as that of any of the Powers represented
on the Commission.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MORE PEACE TERMS.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PROHIBITIONS.
The measures which the Allied and
Associated Powers shall have the right
to take, in case of voluntary default by
Germany, and which Germany agrees
not to regard as acts of war, may in-
clude economic and financial prohibi-
tions and reprisals, and, in general,
such other measures as the respective
Governments may determine to be ne-
cessary in the circumstances.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

The Commission shall consist of one
representative each of the United States,
Great Britain, France, Italy and Bel-
gium, a representative of Serbia or
Japan taking the place of the Belgian
representative when the interests
of either country are particularly
affected with all the other Allied
Powers entitled, when their claims are
under consideration to the right of re-
presentation, without voting power. It
shall permit Germany to give evidence
regarding her capacity to pay, and shall
assure her a just opportunity to be
heard.

HEADQUARTERS AT PARIS.

It shall make its headquarters at
Paris, and establish its own procedure
and personnel.

It shall have the general control of the
whole reparation problem, and become
the exclusive agency of the Allies for
receiving, holding, selling, and distri-
buting reparation payments.

MAJORITY VOTE.

A majority vote shall prevail, except
that unanimity is required on questions
involving the sovereignty of any of the
Allies, the cancellation of all or part of
Germany's obligations, the time and
manner of selling, distributing, and
negotiating bonds issued by Germany,
any postponement between 1921 and
1928, any postponement after 1928
for a period of more than three years,
the application of a different method of
measuring damage than in a similar
former case, and the interpretation of
provisions.

WITHDRAWAL ON A YEAR'S NOTICE.
Withdrawal from representation on the
Commission is permitted upon twelve
months' notice.

The Commission may require Germany
to give, from time to time, by way of
guarantee, lists of bonds or other obli-
gations to cover such claims as are not
otherwise satisfied. In this connection,
and on account of the total amount of
the claims, bond issues are presently to
be required of Germany, in acknowl-
edgment of its debt as follows:-

\$1,000,000,000, payable not later than
May 1st, 1921, without interest;
\$2,000,000,000 bearing 2 1/2 per cent.
interest between 1921 and 1928, and
thereafter, 5 per cent. with 1 per
cent. sinking fund, payment beginning
in 1926, and an undertaking to deliver
bonds to an additional amount of
\$2,000,000,000 interest at 5 per cent.
under terms to be fixed by the Com-
mission.

The interest on Germany's debt will
be 5 per cent., unless otherwise deter-
mined by the Commission in the future,
and payments that are not made in gold
may "be accepted by the Commission in
the form of properties, commodities,
businesses, rights, concessions, etc."

Certificates for beneficial interest, re-
presenting either bonds or goods deliver-
ed by Germany, may be issued by the
Commission to the interested Power.
As bonds are distributed and pass
from the control of the Commission,
an amount of Germany's debt equal
ent to their par value is to be considered
as liquidated.

CABLES.
Germany renounces all title to specified
cables, the value of such as were privately
owned being credited to her against re-
paration indebtedness.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.
As reparation for the destruction of the
library of Louvain, Germany is to hand
over the manuscripts of early printed
books, prints, etc., to the equivalent of
those destroyed.

In addition to the above, Ger-
many is to hand over to Belgium the
wings, now at Berlin, belonging to the
altar piece of the "Adoration of the
Lamb" by Hubert and Jan van Eyck,
the centre of which is now in the Church
of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings,
now at Berlin and Munich; of the altar
piece of "The Last Supper" by Birk-
Beider, the centre of which belongs to the
Church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Germany is to restore, within six
months, the *Koran* of the Caliph Osman,
formerly at Medina, to the King of the
Hedjaz, and the skull of Sultan
Mikawa, formerly in German East
Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Gov-
ernment.

The German Government is also to
restore to the French Government cer-
tain papers taken by the German author-
ities in 1870, belonging then to Monsieur
T. Rouher, and to restore the French flags
taken during the war of 1870-71.

COAL.
Germany is to deliver, annually, for
ten years, to France, coal equivalent to
the difference between the annual pre-war
output of the Nord and Pas de Calais
mines, and the annual production during
about ten years.

Germany further gives options, over
ten years, for the delivery of seven million
tons of coal per year to France.

In addition to the above, France gives
options for the delivery of eight million
tons to Belgium, and of an amount rising
from four and a half million tons, in
1919 to 1920, to eight and a half million
tons in 1923 to 1924, at prices to be
fixed as prescribed in the Treaty.
Coke may be taken in the place of coal
in the ratio of three tons to four. Pro-
prietors are also made for the delivery to
France, over three years, of benzol, coal
tar, and sulphate of ammonia.
(Continued from Page 8.)

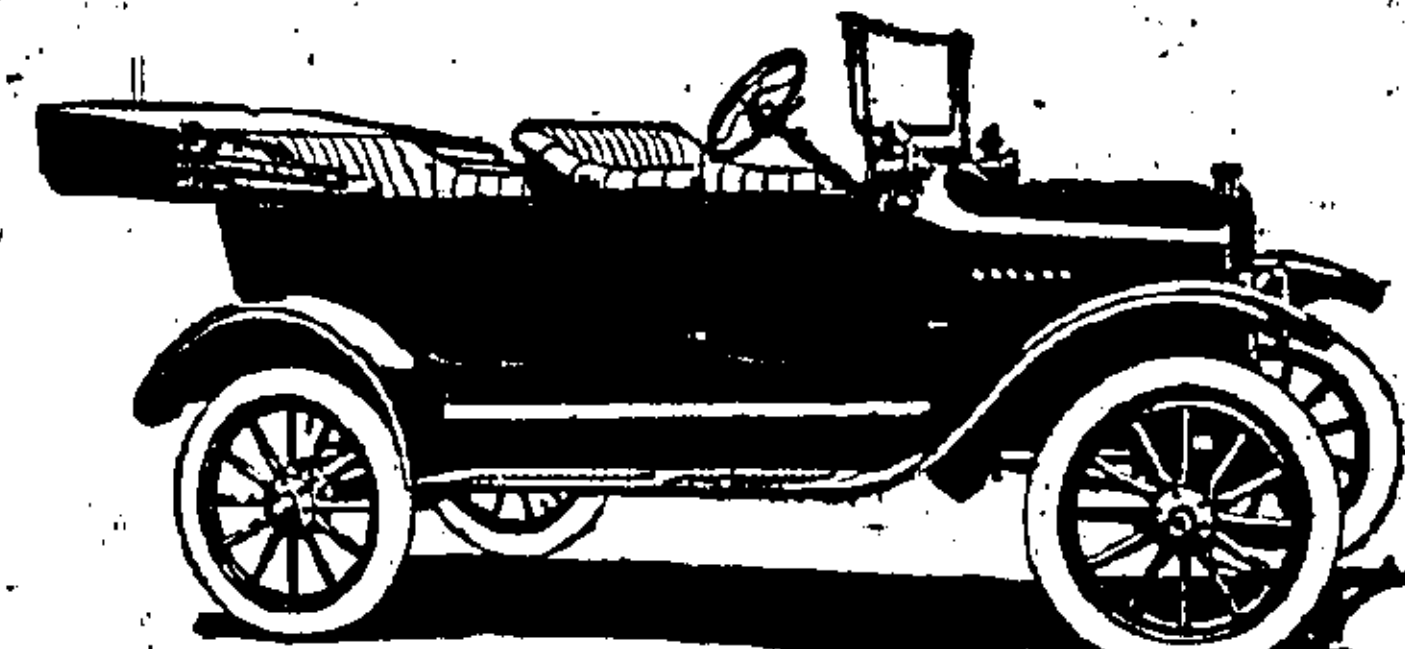
BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

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AND
OUTFITTER.

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HONGKONG.

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Five seater Touring Car, complete \$1,389
Two seater Roadster with rear Luggage
compartment \$1,250
Ford truck chassis with extra long wheel-
base and two solid tyres, 3,000 lbs.
capacity \$1,800

ALL COMPLETE WITH ELECTRIC
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Phone 2487.

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A full assortment of the above is just to hand.

LAVENDER BATH & TOILET SOAP A SPECIALTY.
\$2.50 & \$1.25 per Box.

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DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(CORNER FLOWER STREET)

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC FANS!!

A LARGE STOCK

HAS JUST ARRIVED.

These Fans are renowned
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Book your Orders before
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"WIKKON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINES,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:-

HOUSEHOLD LINES:-Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc.
DRAWN WORK:-Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc.
EMBROIDERIES:-Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 15 by 24 in.

Also
A few lots of Suit Cases and Attache Cases.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON

TUESDAY,

May 13, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
etc., etc.,

Comprising:-

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (famed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood, Teakwood and Lacquered Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures & Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Collard & Collard Piano (good tone), one Emmeled Bath, and Two Rickshaws, etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 7, 1919.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

PICTURES painted by Captain LORING, R.A. "one time stationed here."

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

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THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY SITUATE

at
WING ON STREET, VICTORIA IN THE
COLONY OF HONGKONG.

TO BE SOLD

ON

THURSDAY,

The 15th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

BY

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF:-
All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1935 Together with the messuages and buildings thereon known as No. 30 & 32 Wing On Street held for the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 under a Crown Lease dated the 5th November 1913. AREA 1098 square feet or thereabouts. ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$16.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:-

LO AND LO

Alexandra Building,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, April 25, 1919.



NOTICE

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 21st May, 1919, both days inclusive.
Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per Share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.
At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per Share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.
Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be CLOSED for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June, 1919.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 30, 1919.

TAIYO & CO.

(JAPANESE)

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\$12.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$19.00 to all other ports.

No. 5, WILKINS ST. HONGKONG.

NOTICES

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 4 p.m. in the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road Central, for the purpose of nominating a Representative of the Chamber to serve on the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Notice in writing of the names of candidates and of their proposer and seconders to be lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 3, 1919.

NOTICE

MESSRS. G. MARTINI LTD. inform all General Public that Mr. GEORGE BLAIR is no longer connected with their firm as he is leaving for England.
G. MARTINI LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, May 17, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to February 28, 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 3 to May 17, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 28, 1919.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong May 9, 1919.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 9, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	35 "
Three hours	1.50 "
Six hours	2.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	4.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.50 cents
Three hours	1.00 "
Six hours	1.50 "
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III.—In the Hill District.

Quarter hour	0.20
Half hour	0.30
One hour	0.50
Two hours	0.80
Three hours	1.00
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I.—In the Island of Hongkong, 4 passengers in Victoria.

Two minutes	5 cents
Quarter hour	10 "
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One hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria and be charged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 6 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents
Half hour	10 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than 1 hour.

To 4th mile—single.....75 cents.....1 hour.

return.....\$1.00.....2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single.....\$1.20.....2 hours.

return.....\$1.50.....4 "

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return.....\$2.00.....5 "

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single.....\$2.20.....7 "

return.....\$2.50.....9 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from 12th May 1919.

THE CONTROL OF DOCKS AND HARBOURS

While some kind of a case can be made out for placing railway and road and canal transport under the control of the new ministry, so that these different facilities may be co-ordinated to obtain the best efficiency of the transport system as a whole, the opinion gathers force that the attempt to include electric supply and docks and harbours in the net of the new ministry is a mistake. It is probable that a far stronger case could be made out for the handing over to the Ministry of Ways and Communications the control of commercial aeronautics, but this suggestion, which has been put forward quite seriously, is being strenuously resisted, and if Sir Eric Geddes has seriously contemplated having in his hands the development of air transport he will probably be disappointed. It would seem that a far stronger case than by any of the other interests threatened can be submitted for the exemption of docks and harbours from control by the new ministry. One is not unmindful of the fact that Sir Eric Geddes during his association with the North Eastern Railway, which has such important dock interests, acquired a special knowledge of dock and harbour management, which should stand him in good stead if his ministry is permitted to assume the full powers asked for in the bill. At the same time there is an almost universal feeling that the attempt to take possession of the transport system is unnecessary, and we are not surprised by the strong line taken at the recent meeting in London, when the position of dock and harbour authorities in reference to the Ministry of Ways and Communications Bill was under discussion. Not only strong but unanimous hostility to the suggested Government control was expressed at this very representative meeting, and the sub-committees which have been appointed are in close touch with members of Parliament who represent dock and harbour constituencies. Sir Eric Geddes is credited with the statement that his second reading speech will present the bill in a far more favourable light than that in which opponents have viewed it hitherto. This will be very necessary if the far-reaching powers demanded for his department are to be granted, and he may not improbably be inclined in view of the serious character of the opposition which will have to be faced to considerably modify the proposals which have been put forward in regard to the control of docks. Our view is that while, as stated above, some kind of a case can be made out for taking over with the railways those docks and harbours which are owned and worked by railway companies, no good reason has been given for the acquisition of, or even a modified form of control of the independent authorities such as the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, the Clyde Trustees, or the Port of London Authority, or the Corporation owned docks of Bristol, to name only these notable examples of independent dock and harbour enterprises. It may be argued that if docks and harbours are to be controlled there should be no exceptions, but it must not be overlooked that the main object in constituting the new ministry is to co-ordinate transport facilities. This can surely be achieved without any attempt to reduce to impotence the courage and far-seeing vision which has done so much to provide the magnificent dock and harbour facilities on the Mersey, the Clyde and elsewhere. To demolish organisations which have done such good work for industry, or at the least to place them at the mercy of a Government Department, would be a mistake which even our present rulers with their mammoth majority may hesitate to commit. Nor should it be forgotten that however desirable it may be in the national interests to establish a Ministry of Transport, the need to create such a department at this moment arises mainly from the desire to draw a veil over the policy which has produced so heavy a loss on railway operation that extended Government control is the only remedy. The idea of roping in roads, electric supply, docks and harbours and other transport industries is partly justified on national grounds, but is also concerned with the idea of diverting attention from the ghastly result of State interference with railway finance. The fact should be kept well in mind when it is proposed to hand over other forms of transport to a State department armed with despotic powers.

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DEATH.

TO MING—On 8th. May 1919 at his son's (Dr. Coxon To) residence, 14 Seymour Terrace, Dr. To Ming of Canton, aged 74 years. The funeral will take place to-day, passing the monument at 5 p.m.

DOUGLAS—On 23rd April at Dunfermline-Scotland Mary, the beloved wife of J. T. Douglas of Hong-kong. (By Cable.)

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1919.

FIGURES.

To be "good at figures" is not the boast of everybody. Like the game of chess, arithmetic needs the sort of brain that suits it. Doubtless there are mathematically-minded men who get the same thrills out of combinations of figures that the artist gets from colours, or the poet from a sunset. There are certainly men who don't and cannot, to whom fractions and percentages are maddening messages, and decimals what they were to a famous Chancellor of the Exchequer, merely "those damned dots." To men of a certain type, figures mean very little, as in the case of the man given to mnemonic devices. The height of Fujiyama is 12,365 feet, and he noticed the correspondence of the figures with the months and days of the year. Later on, in conversation, he coolly claimed to have climbed a mountain that was 365,012 feet high. The discrepancy did not shock him, even when it was pointed out. It meant to him very little. An abstruse proposition of Spinoza or Descartes would have been a clear concept to him, but tens of thousands merely meant a lot, an incomprehensible quantity. It is doubtful if to many people Germany's little war bill, with its many tens of thousands of millions, means anything vivid.

And they say figures will prove anything. In that respect they are like logic. Logic says you "can't have too much of a good thing," the falsity of which both intoxication and dyspepsia prove. If one dinner be a good dinner, says the plain arithmetic of it, then two good dinners must be too good. But this is silliness.

The Professor of Statistics at London University, Professor A. L. Bowley, is a man of figures who has published a book of figures, apparently to pacify Socialists of the Sidney Webb sort by proving that

the national income isn't nearly as big as it looks. Perhaps you do not know the Webb style of argument. Something like this: "Two thirds of the population, that is to say the manual workers, obtain for all their needs only one third of the produce of each year's work." But Sir Hugh Bell of the Manchester Statistical Society, with the same figures before him, calculates that 75 per cent. of the total sale value of the commodities produced will have gone to pay the persons engaged in producing them. The figures given in "one industry, to the Coal Commission, did not seem to bear that out; but then, we are not good at figures, and these gentlemen are. They would not willfully mislead us, we suppose. Professor Bowley deals with the figures for 1911, when the national income was put at £2,100,000,000. He figures that it was distributed as follows:

(millions counted as units).	
wages	800
salaries	260
taxed incomes	936
various small items	104
	2100

But, he says, we are not to assume that the total of £2,100,000,000 was produced at home. Of the taxed incomes 194 millions sterling was derived from investments abroad. [By now a considerable part of the capital from which this was derived has been carried home in the form of munitions and food, the owners receiving War Stock in exchange.] Take 194 from 936, and there are left 742 millions. Doesn't that reduce Sir Hugh's 75 per cent. to something nearer 50? If we are wrong, it only shows how right we were—in confessing that figures confuse us. Another look at his argument shows that he means by wages and salaries (a queer distinction) payment to workers who get less than £150 per annum each. Deduct the foreign dividends, etc., from the total wealth, and the produced income is 1906 millions, of which the producers get 1060 millions. The way we calculate 75 per cent. of 1906 millions we get 1429,500,000 which is considerably more than wages plus salaries, and we feel a little uncomfortable in differing so with a statistical professor. According to Professor Bowley both Sidney Webb and Sir Hugh Bell were wrong. That 936 millions of unearned income (paid to "about 1,100,000" income tax payers, according to him, which gives 'em about £250 each) divides down in a subsequent reckoning to about 742 millions. "He did not explain how he got rid of £194,000,000 so easily. He hadn't time, because he was so busy whittling it further. It is rather fascinating to watch him doing it. "If now," he says, "we take the supposition that all unearned income could have been nationalized, except that belonging to persons with less

than £150 all told, and all salaries, professional earnings, and employers' profits reduced to £150 per head, while lower salaries were not raised, and the surplus devoted to national objects, perhaps £550,000,000 would have been available. . . . £550,000,000 is then an outside estimate of the part of home-produced income that is the target of attack by extreme Socialists." So now he has got rid of 386 millions. It makes us feel rather like Alice in Wonderland. Even yet the statistician has no mercy on us. Not all that £550,000,000 is spent on luxuries. Great part of the national saving is made out of it, and a large part of the national expenses met. Subtract these, and only "200 to 250 millions" remain, which can "on the extreme reckoning" have been spent on luxury. "This sum" (this bagatelle) "would have little more than sufficed to bring the wages of adult men and women up to the minimum. . . . In fact, the spendable wealth of the nation derived from home industry has been grossly exaggerated by loose reasoning." Well, if we cannot follow his figures, we can see what he is driving at. He does not leave us to guess it. He concludes plainly that it is more important for the workers to go on producing, and to increase their production, than to bother about "improving the division of the product." We quite agree with him. It is much more important—for those 1,100,000 non-producers. It is to be hoped the workers will be made to see this as clearly as he does, and as we do. But they, poor devils, cannot wangle millions like that. It's as much as they can do to tell the exact difference between 35s 3d and 23 10s a week.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

If the Chinese would settle their civil war, get rid of the *tuchuns*, and wait patiently till the League of Nations starts its real work (which it will undoubtedly do) they would find that their fears of Japan have been exaggerated. It isn't that we acquit the Japanese of imperialist ambitions, for they stink of them. It is that we believe in this League of Nations. When the immediate European problems have been made ship-shape, and it has time to look round, we deem it certain that the League will bring up the "German of the Far East," with a round turn, if he in the meantime doesn't greatly modify his scheming. Naturally, we would find such patience less easy if we were Chinese and as patriotic as some of the Chinese agitators are. The disappointment of these people with their share of the Peace Treaty is quite excusable. From their point of view they have got rid of King Log from the pool of Shanghai only to fall into the maw of King Stork. But if they could only see it, something has happened to curb the appetites of storks. While before there was a very real danger of political aggression, now the fact that Japan may venture in economic exploitation, for which the door is open. Those who fear Japanese competition in this line are strangely inconsistent. Their fear breeds hatred, and they eagerly circulate stories of Japanese commercial dishonesty, Japanese arrogance, and so on. The Japanese certainly do seem to have learnt the horrid lesson well, and to have acquired "swelled head" while doing so. But if they are so untrustworthy and unpleasant as represented, will that not be a big handicap? If the Chinese do not love them, is that not a still bigger handicap? Their trade rivals do not need to fear them so long as they themselves behave properly, act honestly, and treat the Chinese rightly. It is up to the Chinese, really.

THE KAISER.

Some people simply cannot take a hint the right way. It isn't always politic to blurt out the plain objective, lest our enemies use it. Thus, when we wished to give these people a hint not to overdo the "strafe the Kaiser" business, we cracked a little joke about our own King's enforced fashion of speech. They didn't see it. It has been reported to us since that our note was regarded as the disloyal utterance of a Republican, whereas the fact is that we are more royalist than the King himself. God bless him. Isn't it tiresome? The Kaiser is now to stand his trial, and the people are busy committing "contempt of court" by inventing punishments for him. As Wilhelm Hohenzollern, we thoroughly despise him, and would not care what you did to him. But cannot you see? Has history no lesson for you? Are you blinder than your forefathers who lived at the time of the French Revolution? The point is that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, in spite of his crimes, happens to be a King and an Emperor, and if one remains silent while the rabble attacks one King, one cannot tell where they will stop. There is too little reverence, for royalty as such, or so much popular Kaiser-strafing would be impossible. It is being joined in by people who think themselves loyal, and were hurt by our supposed disloyalty. Simpletons! Those who believe firmly in kingship dislike and dread the ease with which the rabble seem to make a scapegoat of royalty down on its luck because we so believe. The persons of the

Lord's Anointed have always been sacred hitherto, and to attack one is to attack all. After all, we must not forget that they are blood relations, and it we care so much for one, we must be jealous of disrespect to the other. It is a matter of policy, you see, such as made Victoria of blessed memory so dislike the French. She knew the menace of republicanism. It is the one serious blemish of the Peace Treaty that it overlooked the usual safeguards for our monarchs.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Everybody gets a rise of wages to-day. The dollar is now worth 3s 6 3-16d.

To-day's return reports six cases of plague, all fatal.

The Hongkong C.C. have withdrawn from the Tennis League.

Five Russian nursing sisters arrived by the *Dikara* from Bombay yesterday.

The *Banri Maru*, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports that Samarang is infected with cholera.

One of the P. & O. staff returned from active service yesterday. He is Mr. Rosser, and he came back by the *Dikara*.

The iron lamp standing opposite No. 2 Police Station is on the point of collapse. The iron work at the bottom is cracked and bent. This morning the lamp is to be seen supported by several scaffold poles.

The well-known Police Reserve C.I. Mr. Farebrother Mason, a local solicitor, received his Military Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Mason naturally preferred this procedure to receiving the decoration by post.

A professional boxer, Alexander Henry Lambert, accused of being an absentee at Westminster Police Court, was discharged. He held a protection certificate, granted on the ground that his was a "one man business."

A Central News telegram from Rome says—It is reported from Belgrade that the Serbian Government has decided to abolish the teaching of the Cyrillic Alphabet in all the schools and to adopt instead the Latin Alphabet.

Mrs. Hewitt, a niece of Mr. George Crimble of Hongkong, is among the passengers passing through to Shanghai on the *Dikara*. Mrs. Hewitt has been on a visit to her husband who is on military duty in India, and is returning to her parents at Shanghai.

Lieut. Col. Sir Hector Dennis, K.C.I.E., Inspector-General of the Punjab Police since 1914, accompanied by Lady Dennis, arrived by the *Dikara* yesterday on the way to Shanghai. Sir Hector joined the Punjab Police, from the 28th Punjab in 1888.

The Great War Veterans' Association of Calgary reports an Ottawa message of Feb. 21, has passed a resolution threatening to take possession of all desirable Government lands within 30 days unless the Government makes land grants to returned soldiers.

The *Daily Mail* says that the Air Ministry is about to inaugurate a series of aeroplane flights to various parts of the world to demonstrate the excellence of British aeroplanes. The first flight will probably be to Madrid. It is expected that the machine will be a giant Handley Page biplane of the type which flew to India recently.

Mr. T. F. Hough, District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China Freemasons, who left for Home by the *Empress of Russia*, has accepted an invitation from the Grand Lodge of England to represent Hongkong Freemasonry at the big Peace Celebrations at Home, in which representative Freemasons from all parts of the world will officially participate.

Mr. Justice L. M. Woodward is acting as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in place of Sir John Bucknill, who has left for Home on leave, preparatory to retirement. His retirement leaves another important vacancy in the Colonial Judiciary. Sir John, who was Attorney-General in Hongkong before his promotion to Singapore made many friends in the Far East, who will regret his permanent departure.

A telegram has been received in Bombay from Jeddah, stating that His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz wishes it to be known throughout India that, in case of any Moslem wanting to perform the Haj pilgrimage, or to visit the holy tomb of the prophet at Medina before, or during, or after the ensuing pilgrim season, the Arab Government are quite prepared to do everything necessary for the comfort of pilgrims, facilitating the means of travelling and ensuring the safety of travellers, whether they desire to proceed to Medina via Yambo, Rambeh, Jeddah or Mecca.

SPECIAL CABLES.

[China Mail Special.]

ADMIRAL BOATS IN TROUBLE.

"MAYO" TOWED INTO SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, May 8.

The American auxiliary motorship *Admiral Mayo* was towed into Singapore yesterday. She had had engine troubles and was eighteen days out from Hongkong. It is believed that the steamer *Admiral Sims* is also in difficulties. She left Hongkong and has not yet arrived at Singapore.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Latest shipping arrivals include: *Archer*, *Yatshing*, *Glenamoy*, *Key West*, *Hsin Chang*, *Tan*, *Kasoda Maru*, *Kwangsang*, *Chipsing*, *Linan*, *Teksang* and *Haimun*.

The Olympic Games for men of the Allied Armies will be held, probably in Paris this month and will be perhaps the biggest event of the kind in the history of athletics.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 26 amounted to 74,383 tons and the sales during the period, to 92,660 tons.

June 3 will be a public holiday in India in celebration of the Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, but unless the Peace Treaty has been signed before that date the custom of the last four years will be followed, and there will be no reviews, salutes, dressing of ships or other festivities. Flags, will however, be flown and the usual Honours List will be published.

A dispatch from Welmar says that Edward Bernstein will probably be the future Ambassador to London and Theodore Wolff, director of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, will probably be sent to Paris. Prof. Lammarsch (an Austrian) it is said, will be sent to Washington. Herr Bernstein is a prominent German Social Democrat. He acted as London correspondent of *Vorwarts* from 1883 to 1901.

The Duke of Buccleuch, as President of the Executive Committee of the Navy League, appeals for new members and support for the League, whose principal aim is to bring home to the people of the British Empire the vital importance of retaining the command of the sea. The establishment of branches throughout the British Isles and the Overseas Dominions is one of the League's methods of carrying on its work.

At a convention of the "Friends of Irish Freedom," at Philadelphia on February 24 a resolution was passed at the instance of Cardinal Gibbons claiming the right of Ireland to have self-determination and protesting against the curtailment of American sovereignty implied in the scheme for a League of Nations. A fund of 1,000,000 dollars (about £200,000) to bring freedom to Ireland was pledged at the meeting. Another resolution was carried declaring that a state of war existed between England and Ireland.

This afternoon at the Hongkong Theatre the popular Charlie Chaplin is appearing again in various comedies of two parts during the matinee at 3 p.m. and at 7.15 p.m. The admirers of this comic actor should not miss this opportunity, as he will be travelling all over the world and may be away for some time. To-night the magnificent drama "Hungry Heart" will be screened together with new selected comedies. Needless to say, the music provided in this theatre is much appreciated, owing to its classical choice and the violin has an angelical sound.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Osaka Mainichi* says that some of the German prisoners in Japan, who number about 4,500 are still worshipping the Kaiser, and apparently intend to devote themselves to the task of re-constituting Germany under Wilhelm, but the greater number are trying to secure positions in the South Seas and China after the war. It is said that some hundreds of prisoners at the Narashino Camp have made up their minds to migrate to the Holy Land with the permission of the Japanese authorities, when they are discharged, in order to make their home there. The *Mainichi* correspondent adds that as there are many experts in one line or others, the authorities are considering means of turning their talents to good account.

"HAIMUN" QUARANTINED.

The *Haimun* (Captain Page) arrived in port yesterday and went into quarantine because of several fatal cases of cholera on the voyage here from Bangkok. The deaths occurred between Bangkok and Swatow. The *Linan* also arrived from Bangkok yesterday but examination showed a clean bill of health and the vessel thus escaped quarantine.

AMONG SUBMARINES WITH BROKEN TAIL-END SHAFT.

SALVAGE OF STEAMER IN NOTORIOUS DANGER ZONE.

Mr. Justice Roche, in the Admiralty Court, on Thursday, heard a claim for salvage remuneration by the owners, masters and crew of the steam trawler *Lolist*, of Lowestoft, for services rendered the steamship *Aquarius*, which had broken her tail end shaft in a notorious submarine area.

Mr. A. E. Nelson appeared for the plaintiffs, instructed by Messrs. Chamberlain, Talbot and Bracey, of Great Yarmouth, London agents; Messrs. Botterell and Roche, of Exchange-chambers, St. Mary Axe, E.C.; and Mr. Lewis Noad, for the defendants, instructed by Messrs. Downing, Hancock, Middleton and Lewis, of Crosby-buildings, Crosby-square, E.C.3.

Mr. Noad stated that the Admiralty Court in Dublin had already awarded £750 to the Belgian steam trawler *Raymond* for services rendered the same vessel.

The value of the *Lolist* was given as £14,000. At 5.30 in the evening of June 17th last, the *Lolist*, it was pleaded was proceeding to Milford Haven with her catch of fish, with three Belgian trawlers, of which one was the *Raymond*, and when off Kinsale Head sighted the *Aquarius*, showing two black balls on her fore stay, flying four flags, and exhibiting the signal "N.C. M.Q. Want immediate assistance. Engines completely disabled." The two trawlers towed the *Aquarius* to the entrance to Cork Harbour, where an examination vessel placed a Queenstown pilot on board, and the *Aquarius* was taken into Queenstown by Government tugs and the *Raymond*. The *Lolist* lost a night's fishing at 9 in the morning of the 19th. The tail end shaft of the *Aquarius* was broken, and she was at the mercy of submarines.

The case for the *Aquarius* (3,022 tons gross) was that the crank shaft "went" on the afternoon of the 17th. At about 4.55 p.m. the *Sir Robert Hay* attempted to tow, but was found insufficiently powerful. At 5.20 p.m. four trawlers arrived and at 5.35 p.m. the trawler *Raymond* made fast and began to tow. At 5.55 p.m. an American destroyer arrived and also stood by. At 6.12 p.m. the *Lolist* made fast and assisted the *Raymond* until about 8 p.m., when the *Stormcock*, which had been despatched from Queenstown, came up and made fast, and shortly afterwards his Majesty's ship *Hellespont* also gave assistance. At 8.30 p.m. the *Lolist* was cast off. At 9.30 p.m. the *Aquarius* passed through the boom defence, and shortly afterwards anchored in eight fathoms in the harbour of Queenstown. The services of the *Lolist* were assisting to tow with the *Raymond* and other vessels from 6.12 until 8.30. The weather was moderate, the wind northerly, off the land, and the sky clear. The service was rendered without difficulty or danger.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said the writ was issued on behalf of the owners, master and crew of the *Lolist*. The crew was said to number 11 hands, but these included two naval gunners, who were not plaintiffs, and he would not deal with any claim on their behalf. The defendants were stated to be the owners of the steamship *Aquarius*, her cargo and freight, but the owners of the cargo and freight were not in fact defendants. All he had to deal with was the claim against the ship. Her value was £67,000. He had considered what the total award would be if he had had the whole of the salvaged property before him, and dealt with 13-15ths of the total value. There was a cargo on board worth 2-15ths of the total property at risk. The services were short and rendered in fine weather. The towage was for about 17 to 20 miles, and there was an enforced standing by, involving nine hours delay after the towage. The total time lost by the trawler was about 12 hours. It was, therefore, summer weather. There were not present in this case therefore, either the element of sea risk to the salvors, or the element of high value of the salvaged property. There were, however, two elements of importance. The salvaging vessel was making large earnings at that time. Such vessels have to be encouraged to turn from this profitable business of fishing and big profits to the business of salvage, which, although profitable, had its risks—risks to the salvaging vessel herself, and the risk of non-success in the event of the service not being completed. The *Aquarius* was in waters which had a most evil notoriety in the matter of submarine attack; and in spite of the presence during part of the service of a destroyer belonging to our associates, the United States of America, to the salvaged property (and to some extent to the salvaging property, which must necessarily proceed at a slower pace than usual) there was substantial risk from submarine attack. The proper award to make to the owners, master, and crew was £435, and in addition the sum of £25 in respect of certain expenses that were incurred in going to Queenstown and certain damage done to the tow ropes. The total award, therefore, was £160. He mentioned the £25 expenses separately because it was often convenient to the parties for the purpose of apportionment and for underwriting

THE MAGISTRACY.

(MR. R. O. HUTCHISON'S COURT.)

PROFIT AND LOSS.

In admitting a charge of gambling in Connaught Road West, a Chinese informed Mr. Hutchison this morning that he had already lost some money in the game. Defendant will lose another \$3, which the Government wins.

PLAYING PASTAN.

Two other Chinese were fined \$5 each, for playing a little game of *pastan* in a Chinese restaurant, in Queen's Road West. Defendants pleaded not guilty and Sergeant Paine testified to having raided the place and arrested the men. \$17 staked in the game was collected to be confiscated.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Two Chinese were charged on remand with being in unlawful possession of arms.

Inspector Kent stated that defendants with another not in custody were intercepted by a Chinese constable, behind Victoria School, Wanchai. Another constable helped. When arrested the second accused snatched down a dangerous-looking knife which he was carrying.

During a short respite in the struggle the other man managed to escape but defendants were apprehended. A revolver and a packet of pepper were afterwards picked up on the scene of the arrest.

It is believed that the trouble-makers were lying in wait for another party in possession of illicit opium, probably to swoop down on them suddenly, and relieve them of the stuff.

After evidence was given the first defendant who was found to have formerly served a "stretch" for larceny, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on the first charge, and fined \$250 on the second. The other defendant, convicted on one charge only, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERIOUS CASE.

In view of hold-ups and numerous robberies in Kowloon city I hope your Worship will take a serious view of the case, said Sergeant Murphy, presenting a Chinese arrested near Hungshui Road with the unlawful possession of a knife in the early hours of this morning. Fined \$100 or two months.

(MR. LINDSELL'S COURT.)

THE JUBILEE ROAD AFFAIRS.

Four more men charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in connection with the recent fracas in Jubilee Road, were remanded till Monday, in Police custody.

A RETURNED BANISHÉE.

A charge of returning from banishment before the expiry of his term was preferred against a Chinese. Defendant returned to the Colony in November last, and was arrested on a charge of larceny. At that time he was not recognised as a banishée, but was spotted since. He will undergo nine months' hard labour.

RUSSIAN GENERAL IN TOWN.

A *China Mail* man had the privilege of a short interview with Lieut. General Karstoff. The General is a soldierly looking personage and told our man that he has been fighting with the British in the Caucasus. From there he went to India, ultimately getting a passage here by the *Dikara*. Asked his future intentions, the General said he is taking the first available boat to Vladivostok. He then intends to join the Koltchak's voluntary Army in Siberia.

"We are fighting the Bolsheviks there," said the general with considerable pride. Asked what the decorations were he was wearing he said one was St. George order and the others war medals. A red, white and blue ribbon worn like a lance stripe in the British Army, on the left arm, denotes membership of the Russian Voluntary Army.

Exchange of compliments between the general and the *China Mail* man ended with the general, who speaks almost perfect English, saying "Good Day."

LAUNCH BOY DROWNED.

A fatal incident occurred at the Yaumati Break-water yesterday morning. The brother of the coxswain of the launch *Yee Fat* was fixing the awning of the launch, when he fell into the water and was drowned. His body has been removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

purposes to know how much ought to be allowed for expenses. He should add that other vessels were engaged in the salvage. He was not dealing with these other parties, but he, of course, had to pay attention to the fact that they have claims to be remunerated in respect of their services, whether they were salvage or engaged services.

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S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ARRATOON APCAR"	End of May	June

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HOKUTO MARU	on 21st June.
RIJUN MARU	on 4th July.
BANRI MARU	on 26th July.
BORNEO MARU	on 28th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU	on 9th Sept.

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BURMA MARU	Monday, 26th May.
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HAWAII MARU	Sunday, 15th June.

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AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 11th May, at 10 a.m.

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FOR	THROUGH	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	KWANGS	May 11, Daylight.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINCHUA	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIAN	May 13, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	May 13, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	May 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	May 15, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	KAITONG	May 17, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	May 18, Daylight.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	May 19, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHANGCHOW	May 19, at Noon.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	TUESDAY, May 13, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	WEDNESDAY, May 14, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOWSANG	THURSDAY, May 15, Daylight.
MANILA	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, May 16, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	CHAKSANG	SATURDAY, May 17, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, May 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is now being re-organized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	24th May from Yokohama.
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KOREA MARU	20,000	26th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	21st July.

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ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
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SWATOW.

HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 11th May at 10 a.m.
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-BY HILDA M. LOVE.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

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"Oui."

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down the Y.M.C.A. hall, with a

hundred couples following.

"Lot of beginners on the floor to-

night," remarked the "Waacs," as her

partner adroitly manoeuvred her

through the crush.

"Yes, there's a batch of us down

from Cologne," he said. "What's

this Canadian roll everyone is talking

about?"

She took him to the learners' room

afterwards, where big men solemnly

practised the "twinkle," and were

ordered not to jump and to keep

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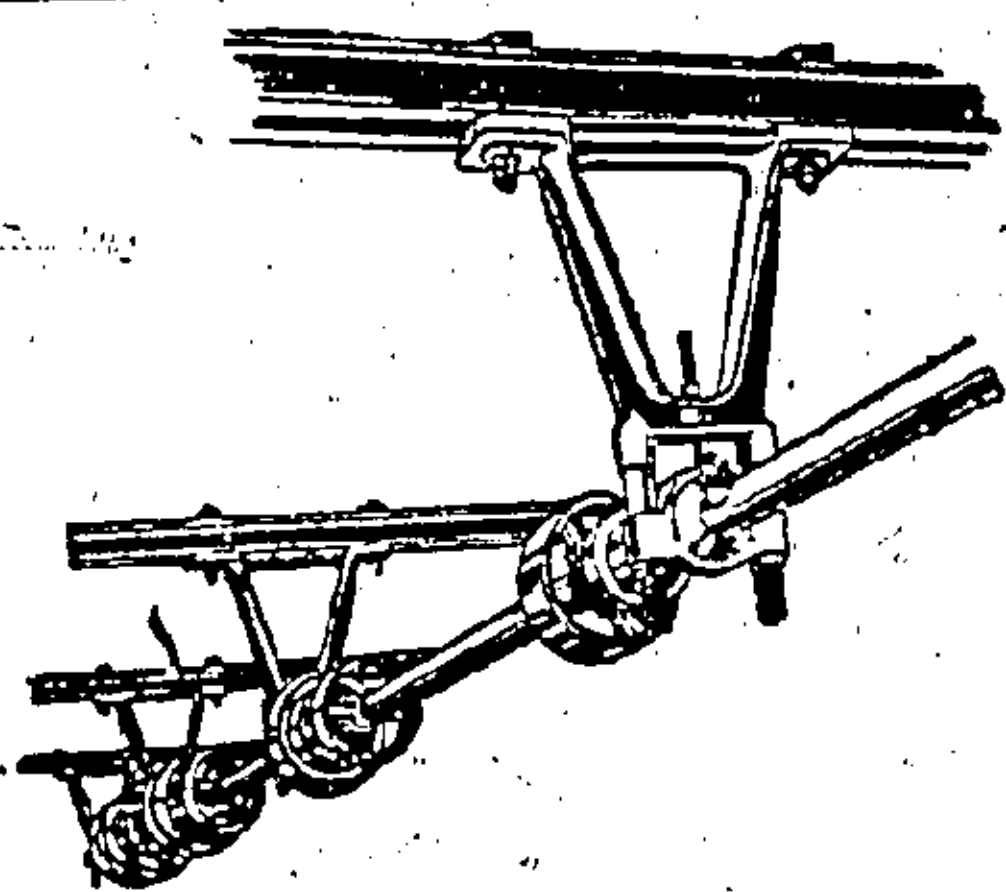
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INSIDE RUSSIA.

A BRITISH WORKMAN'S REMARK-
ABLE NARRATIVE.

One of the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of conditions in Russia that has been made comes from Mr. H. V. Keeling, a British workman who escaped from Russia in January after having experienced the whole of the revolution. In an interview with the *Week*, Mr. Keeling describes the situation.

Special point is given to Mr. Keeling's information, because he himself is a workman who has had exceptional opportunities of moving among the Russian labouring class. He went to Russia five years ago to teach workmen in a Russian firm which had acquired British patents in certain new processes in the lithographic and printing trades. For 20 years previously he had been a member of a British trade union (the Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, and Process-workers), and he took an active part in the movement of raising wages in his own trade. After being in the service of the Russian firm for one year he undertook certain agencies for British firms, and in order to keep in repair facilities which they had sold, became a fully qualified mechanic in the printing trade, and as such was admitted to membership of the Russian Printing Trade Union. He thus spent practically all his time as a workman among workmen, and is especially anxious that British working people should know something of the results of Bolshevism on the actual life of a great people.

ANSWERING A QUESTION AS TO HOW the Russian nation can submit to Bolshevism, Mr. Keeling said:

"The answer is that the Russian people are starving and when you are starving you don't think about other amenities. You think about nothing except just to scrape together enough food to keep yourself alive. You don't trouble much whether you are going to be shot, your self or whether other people are being shot. You are collecting food like an animal. I left Russia six weeks ago, but even now I can't get over the habit of thinking about my food, and every day I find myself wondering where the next meal is to come from."

The secret of Bolshevism's power now is, he says, simply that it comes upon some and denies to others the privilege of eating. Explaining this system, he said:

"The population were originally divided by the Bolsheviks into four categories, which exactly turn upside down the social classes of other countries. These are (1) manual labourers; (2) clerical workers, provided they employ nobody; (3) every body who has employed anybody, from the small householder employing one servant to the manufacturer employing a thousand hands; (4) all the former rich, Princes, aristocrats, landowners, courtiers, and rentiers of every description. The penalty for failing to please the Bolsheviks is to be degraded from a class in which you get scarcely any. The nations for these classes are, or were, on a descending scale, and even the lowest class was supposed to get enough to keep them alive. But in the last few months there hasn't been anything like enough for the first class, and scarcely anything for the others."

THERE ARE NO RICH. Class IV, the former rich, I should say, has disappeared. They have got out of the country, or been starved to death, or been shot, or turned themselves into workmen in order to get food. I can't tell you more, for nobody knows. The other classes have got sorted into two classes, those that get some food and those that get hardly any at all. To get food you must be in with the Bolsheviks, and then they put you into the first class. It is very difficult to get there, and very easy to get out. They demand you for slight reasons which you can't discover, and then you starve. Whole trade unions have been degraded because they opposed the Bolsheviks or offended them somehow.

You have cards and coupons very much in use here, but all private trading is forbidden, and nearly all the shops in Petrograd are shut. To take their place there are a few hundred municipal shops, and you have to be registered at one of these, and take your coupons there, if you are in the feeding class. You are supposed to receive half a pound of bread a day, and potatoes, butter, meat, and sugar, at fixed and reasonable prices; but, as a matter of fact, for a long time past nothing has been sold but bread, and even that failed for seven days in December. I have been six days without bread, and three days without anything to eat except the so-called public dinner, which consisted of watery soup, a small piece of very salt fish, and one-eighth of a pound of bread. Sometimes they have offered me oats, as if I were a horse, when there was no bread. All the children are in the first class for the Bolshevik idea is that all the children should be the charge of the State while their parents go to work. But the children are starving—all the same in great numbers.

MONEY IS WORTH NOTHING.

"It makes it worse, that you have quantities of money in your pocket, but can buy nothing. I have had roubles worth £800, according to old values, in my pocket, and not been able to buy a piece of bread. You don't trouble about money; you pay five shillings for a lump of sugar, if you can get it. A workman's wages are £100 a month in old values, but though he can still buy a watch for five pounds, he can't buy a roll of bread for fivepence. The people who have the food won't sell it for roubles, because they are worth nothing, and there is nothing to buy with them. So the Bolsheviks can't get the food, though they are always trying to, and having fights with the peasants in consequence. I believe there is enough food in Russia to keep every one alive, for last harvest was very good, but it can't be got, and it's all being hoarded and concealed."

Mr. Keeling confirms the statement that the Red Army is kept in being because it is, specially fed. Asked how the men at the top, Lenin, Trotsky, and the rest, could allow this thing to go on, Mr. Keeling answered: "I suppose you would say they were not quite sane, according to our notions. But, as things are, they can't help themselves, and couldn't stop it if they chose. They have made the monster, and are as helpless in its hands as every one else. As for the men who administer this diabolical system, Mr. Keeling said: 'Most of them are quite young, some are notorious bad characters, and many are mere boys, whom you should call hooligans in London. One boy of seventeen I knew was Communist, with power of life and death over forty villages. He goes about armed with a Mauser pistol, and one day thrust it in my face threatening to shoot me on the spot. I knew how to deal with him, but Russian peasants do not, and dozens of such lads, a very little older, are terrorising whole districts.'

THE LAND PROBLEM.

Describing the state of affairs among the peasants, Mr. Keeling said:

"The peasants have got rid of the landlords, and set down and divided the land. They quarrelled a good deal, but, on the whole, did it quite sensibly, each taking a bit of the best land, and then another bit of the worse, and so on, and in the same way arranging the forest rights between them. But the trouble is that while there is plenty of land in one village, there is nothing like enough in another, so the distribution is very unequal, and there is great discontent in consequence. This gets worse, because, instead of having the splendid time they hoped for, they find there is nothing to buy, and they are always being worried and threatened by the Bolsheviks. They have no tea—only dried leaves for a substitute—no vodka, and no tobacco. They feel the loss of tobacco especially, and seemed to walk about in a dazed condition, like men used to drugs, who have had suddenly to go without. Peasants have implored me to give them tobacco, and will do almost anything for you for one pipeful. They are doing only just as much work as they must to keep themselves alive, and many of them are likely to live all this year on last year's harvest, and what is being hoarded. The next harvest is likely to be very bad, and then the famine which is now in the towns will begin to spread to the country, and one doesn't think what will happen then."

WHAT LENIN KNOWS.

Mr. Keeling expresses the belief that Lenin and Trotsky, and the higher Soviet, know the game is up, but don't know how to get out of it. He says:

"The slightest sign of weakening, and they are done. So they simply go ahead, working their machine round and round, and grinding out everybody they think dangerous. Even advanced Socialists are beginning to speak of the Tsarism as the 'good old times.' No one safe. It used to be thought that they didn't shoot Jews, for so many of them are Jews themselves. But two acquaintances of mine, both Jews, were shot a short time before I came away, and they had done nothing except try a little private trading. It is terrible to live in Russia in these times. As you walk about Petrograd you never see anyone laugh or smile. Men and women are like shadows, and little children so wasted that they seem to be all eyes. And all the time people are disappearing, and nobody knows what becomes of them. Five years ago Petrograd had a population of 2,400,000. Now there are scarcely 700,000."

In conclusion Mr. Keeling said: "I have no personal animosity against the Bolsheviks. They treated me as well as they could, and I have nothing to complain on my own account. But I am a working man and a trade unionist, and I don't like to hear British working men talking as if Bolshevism was a great and splendid experiment, to be copied in other countries, or as if they were helping the working people in Russia by saying 'No' to all proposals set before the Allies for dealing with it. I want to convince them that it is not a question of politics or theory at all, but just a question of humanity, in which we

have got to do our duty and help. And I want to say also that it won't do Socialism any good to mix it up with Bolshevism, or to make people think that if Socialism is tried, it must end in wholesale murder and starving millions of people to death. But that is what will happen if working people confuse Socialism with Bolshevism, and suppose that a Socialist must support the Bolsheviks. The British working people wouldn't stand Bolshevism for one day themselves, and they must take care that they are not helping to force it on the Russian working people."

THE MISSING TITLE.

It cometh not; the brandening year Mocks the sick-hearted profiteer. The punk pot potential Peer.

It cometh not; a thousand Knights And one are waiting for their rights Yet snowdrops follow aconites.

And violets begin to peep. And meagre from his wintry sleep. The jewelled toud begins to creep. From grassy commons rising high The joyous larks invade the sky. While our poor Communists low lie.

It cometh not, and they must wait A prey to tantalising fate. Because one man is obstinate.

SANATORIUM DESTROYED.

The fine mansion which was for 700 years the residence of the Basset family, near Redditch, was burnt to the ground recently. The mansion and estate was purchased as a war memorial at a nominal cost of £10,000, and was presented to the Cornwall County Council last June for use as a sanatorium. A large sum had since been spent in making the necessary alterations, and it was nearly ready for the reception of patients. Situated in a spacious park, it would have been one of the finest sanatoriums in the world. The mansion was dismantled by the rebels in Flamock's rebellion in 1493.

CUTICURA HEALS
ITCHING BURNING

On Foot. Inflamed, Swollen and Disfigured. Could Not Walk.

"I scratched my foot with a piece of wire and then it festered up and broke out in a rash. My foot was much inflamed and swollen, also disfigured. The itching and burning were often unbearable and I could not sleep. I could not walk. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and the irritation was much less. I bought more and used two cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. W. Partridge, Great Pitt's Farm, Bridge, Nr. Canterbury, Kent, Eng.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. Soap in Cakes, Ointment in Tins. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Abchurch Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Scars or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Dispensers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

The World's Best Blood Purifier. CURES ALL

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

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FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature, Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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Also like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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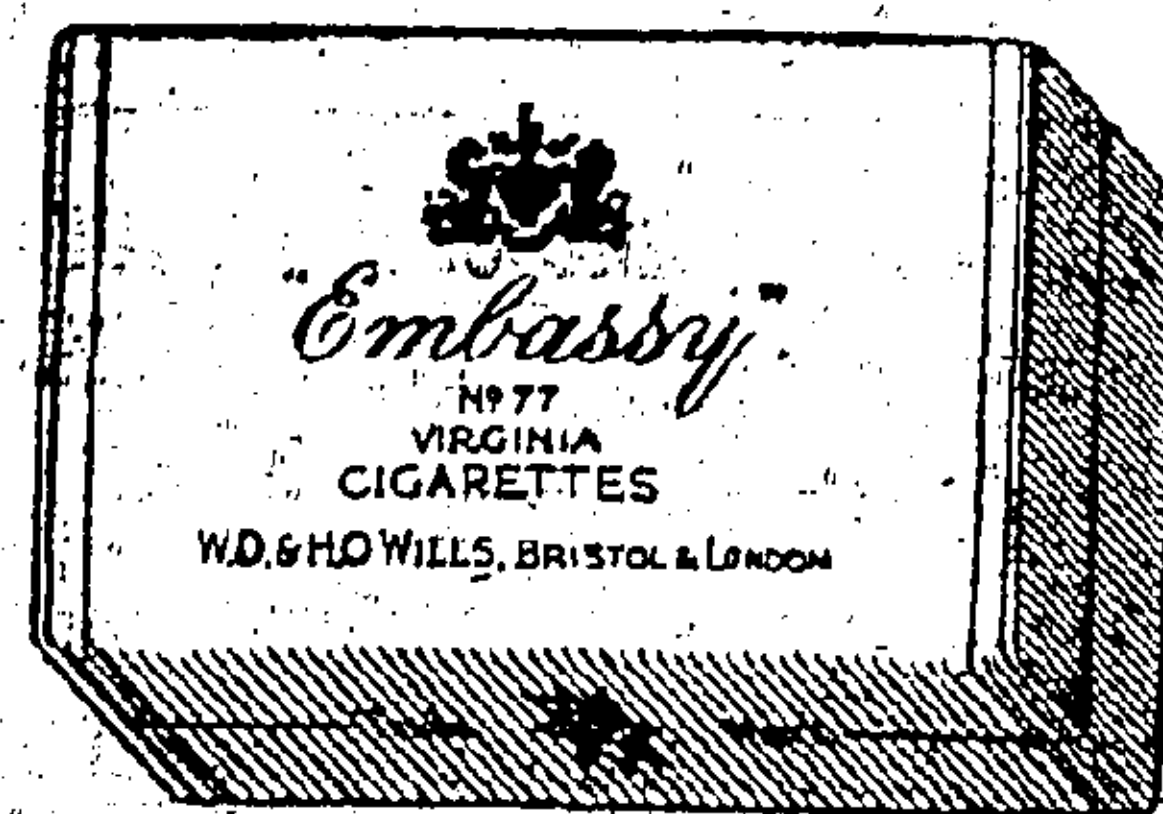


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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,100,000
RESERVE LEASURES OF PRO-
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

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Authorized Capital £1,000,000
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C. L. SANDES,
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No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

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HAIPHONG	SEBASTOPOL	TOKYO
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YOKOHAMA	POINTE-A-PITRE	

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A. GIERE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED - 1824.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL } 1,000,000,000 = (23,333,333)
PAID-UP
CAPITAL } 100,000,000 = (2,333,333)
RESERVE
FUND } 1,170,000,000 = (27,033,378)

HEAD OFFICE - AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HAARLEM - BARCELONA.
Branches at

BANJARMASING,	RAJAHMUNDRAM,
BANGKOK,	RAJOURN,
BOMBAY,	SEALOCK,
CALCUTTA,	SINGAPORE,
CANTON,	SOURABAYA,
CHONGKING,	SOURABAYA (Nelo)
COLOMBO,	SWATOW,
HONG KONG,	TAIPEI,
KARACHI,	THONG KONG (Siam)
KATOW,	YOKOHAMA,
MANILA,	YOKOHAMA,
PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
PRINCE OF WALES,	YOKOHAMA,
SHANGHAI,	YOKOHAMA,
SINGAPORE,	YOKOHAMA,
SOURABAYA,	YOKOHAMA,
SOURABAYA (Nelo),	YOKOHAMA,
SWATOW,	YOKOHAMA,
TAIPEI,	YOKOHAMA,
THONG KONG (Siam),	YOKOHAMA,
YOKOHAMA,	YOKOHAMA,
YOKOHAMA,	YOKOHAMA,

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and acts as the Bankers of the Government in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
 ESTABLISHED 1880.
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—YEN 48,000,000.00
 PAID UP CAPITAL—YEN 42,000,000.00
 RESERVE FUND—YEN 25,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AS:

BATAVIA	NEWCASTLE
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DAIKIN (DAKIN)	SAN FRANCISCO
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HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SOKALATA
HARBIN	ST. PETERSBURG
KAI YUEN	SYDNEY
Kobe	YOKOHAMA
LONDON	
LOS ANGELES	
LYONS	
MANILA	
NAGASAKI	

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 Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

HISHI ONO,
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Hongkong, March 11, 1918.

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914:
 £23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital 28,000,000	
Subscribed Capital 21,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,698
II—Fire Fund	3,827,047
III—Life & Annuity Fund	17,667,638
Sinking Fund Account	192,828
	£23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,454
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,640
	£5,339,926

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.

